विवरण–II

उन प्रोफसरों के नाम जिन्हें विदेशों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया है :

सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के तहत :

1. डा० देवेन्द्र शुक्ला

सौफिया विश्वविद्यालय, सोफिया, बल्गारिया में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

2. डा अब्दुल बिस्मिल्लाह

वारसा विश्वविद्यालय, पोलैण्ड में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

3. डा. (श्रीमती) कमलेश सिंह

लोवेन कैथोलिक विश्वविद्यालय बेल्जियम में हिन्दी की अतिथि सह-आचार्य

4. डा. ओ.पी. सिंघल

बीजिंग विश्वविद्यालय, बीजिंग, चीन में हिन्दी भाषा और साहित्य के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

5. डा. रमेश चन्द्र शर्मा

विदेशी अध्ययन के हेकुंक विश्वविद्यालय सियोल, कोरिया गणराज्य में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

6. डा. (श्रीमती) अनिता गांगुली

हेलसिंकी विश्वविद्यालयों, हेलसिंकी फिनलैण्ड में हिन्दी की अतिथि सह-आचार्य

7. डा. (श्रीमती) नूरजहां बेगम

अंकारा विश्वविद्यालय, अंकारा, तुर्की में हिन्दी की अतिथि सह-आचार्य

8. डा. सैयद असगर वजाहत

एटवोस लोरेड विश्वविद्याल, बुडापैस्ट हंगरी में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार योजना के तहत :

1. डा. त्रिलोकी नाथ सिंह

भारतीय सास्कृतिक केन्द्र परामारिबो, सूरीनाम में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

2. डा. वी.आर. जगन्नाथ

वेस्टइंडीज विश्वविद्यालय, सेंट आगस्टाइन कैम्पस, पोर्ट आफ स्पेन, ट्रिनीडाड में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

3. डा० वाई. वेंकटरमनन राव

विदेशी भाषा केन्द्र (निर्हस्ट) पोर्ट आफ स्पेन, ट्रिनिडाड में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों में

1. डा० (कुमारी) गीता शर्मा

जवाहर लाल नेहरू सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, मास्को, रूस में हिन्दी के अतिथि सह-आचार्य।

Bilatral relations with neighbohring countries

1125. SHRI IQBAL SINGH; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the specific steps taken and the achievements made by Government of India to strengthen the bitateral relations with the neigbbouring countries during the last three years; country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): The information, country-wise, is as under:—

CHINA

During this period, Government continued to work towards the goal of establishing a long-term, stable and good neighbourly relationship with China. The process of steady improvement in India-China relations was helped by a high-level political dialogue with China.

Among others, President Shri R. Venkataraman (May 1992), Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao (September 1993) and Vice-President Shri K. R. 1993) and Vice-President Shri K. R. Narayanan (October 1994) visited China during the period. From the Chinese side, Premier Li Peng (December 1991), CPPCC Chairman Li Ruihuan (December 1993) and other senior functionaries including Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Foreign Trade visited India.

During the visit of Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to China, the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Traoquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was concluded. It is an enabling agreement which lays down the framework for ensuring peace and harmony along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Implementation measures for this agreement are being worked out in the Joint Working Group and the newly-constituted Expert Group.

Government has also sought to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation with China. For instance, India concluded agreements with China for avoidance of double taxation and establishment of banking relations in order to remove institutional obstacles to development of bilateral economic relations. India-China trade almost doubled in 1993 to reach the annual turnover of US $675 million. The trade volume is expected to be around US $ 900 million in 1994. A number of Chinese joint ventures have also been estalished in India and Indian companies are setting up joint ventures in China.

Government has also taken steps to promote cultural, scientific and other functional exchanges with China. For instance, the Festival of India was organised in China in May-June 1994. Earlier, India had hosted the Chinese Festival in December 1992 — January 1993.

BHUTAN

The traditionally warm and friendlly relationship between India and Bhutan has further progressed during the last three years. Prime Minister visited Bhutan in August 1993. King of Bhutan visited India in January 1993. Agreement for a major hydel project at Kurichu in Bhutan was signed in February 1994. A number of bilateral cooperation projects are under implementation. The Detailed Project Report for Tala Hydro-Electric Project has been finalised and investigations on Wangchu Hydro-Electric Project and Bumakha Hydro-Electric Project will be completed soon.

NEPAL

Bilateral relations with Nepal have been progressing smoothly. Prime Minister visited Nepal in October 1992 and King of Nepal visited India in May 1993 (he also made a private visit in November, 1993). The Nepalese Chief of Army Staff aslo visited in November 1993 and a Parliamenary delegation led by the Nepalese Parliamentary Minister Mr. Maheshwar Prasad Singh visited India in December, 1993. Minister of Water Resources Shri V. C. Shukla visited Nepal in December, 1993. The Nepalese delegation led by Nepalese Chief Secretary attended the High Level Task Force meeting held in New Delhi in April, 1994. Minister for Health Mr. Shankaranand visited Nepal in March 1994 & Oct. 1994. Earlier the Crown Prince of Nepal paid an official visit in August 1994. The foundation stone for B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences' Medical College Complex, being set up under Indo-Nepal cooperation, was laid on 19th October 1994.

BANGLADESH

The Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh have agreed to keep up dialogue on all issues at the bureaucratic level. For this a Joint Working Group has been constituted which has already met once in April 1994.

The Government of India has with the Tin Bigha Agreement in June 1992, successfully resolved the long pending Tin Bigha problem.

A number of agrements have been signed between India and Bangladesh; principal among these is the Cultural and Academic Exchange Agreement and a 30 crore Credit Agreement in 1991.

India has granted zero duty to Jamdani Sarees and Hilsa fish imports from Bangladesh and has given concessional tariffs to 14 additional items to encourage trade with Bangladesh.

Repatriation of Chakma Refugees from India to Bangladesh has commenced with 5,198 Chakma refugees having been repatriated so far.

MALDIVES

A number of agreements have been entered into which are in the process of implementation. Chief among these are the MOUs on the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, the Vocational Training Centre and deputation of ITEC experts in various fields particularly fuel testing.

A Civil Aviation Agreement has been entered into allowing the commencement of Air Maldives flights with effect from 11th November, 1994.

MYANMAR

Bilateral dialogue has commenced; initially this was confined to Annual Foreign office consultations. This year this has been expanded to cover visits by academics, private setoer, industrialists, businessmen, journalists and the Chief of our Army Staff.

Three agreements have been signed, one on the Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances in September 1993, a Border Trade Agreement in January 1994 and an MOU on Increasing Civilian Border Contacts in January 1994.

Another MOU for Cooperation in the Upgradation of Roads withn Myanmar is under negotiation.

SRI LANKA

A number of Sri Lankan requests have been considered favourbly by the Government of India as a special gesture to Sri Lanka. These have included restoration of preferential tariff on import of Sri Lankan cloves reduction in tariffs on select items of export interests to Sri Lanka, permission to the Bank of Ceylon to set up a branch in Madras by relaxing entry capital requirements. permission to Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation for repatriation of advertising revenues, enhancement of air capacity to designated airlines of India and Sri Lanka etc.

Repatriation of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka is continuing well.

PAKISTAN

In the period 1992-94, Prime Minister met the Prime Minister of Pakistan on four different occasions—at Davos (Switzerland) in February 1992; at Rio de Janerio (Brazil) in June 1992; at Jakarta (Indonesia) in September 1992; and at Dhaka (Bangladesh) in April 1993. During these meetings, Prime Minister stressed the importance of resolving all outstanding differences with Pakistan peacefully through bilateral talks.

The Sixth round of Foreign Secertary level talks was held in New Delhi (16-19 August, 1992). During these talks the Instruments of Ratification of the Agreement on Prevention of Air Space Violation and the Agreement on Advance Notice of Military Exercises Manoeuvres and Troop Movements were exchanged; the Code of Conduct on the Treatment of Diplomatic/Consular Personnel was concluded, a Joint Declaration on Complete Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was signed: and both sides agreed to discuss a Joint Declaration on Biological Weapons. As a follow up of these talks, the sixth round of Defence Secretary level talks on the Siachen issue was held in New Delhi in November 1992. Similarly, the fifth round of talks on the Sir Creek issue was held at New Delhi in November 1992. Just prior to the sixth round of Foreign Secretary level talks, the eighth round of Secretary level talks on the Tulbal Navigation Project was held in New Delhi (August 7-8, 1992).

On the 19th October, 1993, in a message to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Prime Minister proposed wide-ranging and sustained bilateral discussions between India and Pakistan on all matters of mutual concern, including issues related to Jammu and Kashmir.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met at Islamabad from 1-3 January, 1994. At these talks, the entire range of bilateral issues including differences related to Jammu and Kashmir issue were discussed. We expressed our readiness to draw a schedule for further talks. Pakistan, however, was unwilling to commit itself to any time-frame for further talks.

Pursuant to the Foreign Secretary-level talks at Islamabad, Government forwarded to Pakistan on 24 January, 1994 six Non-papers containing specific and constructive suggestions on Siachen, Sir Creek, agreement on maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the LOC, Tulbul Navigation Project, additional Confidence Building Measures and India-Pakistan Joint Commission.

On March 21, 1994, Government once again urged Pakistan to consider the Indian proposals with sincerity of purpose as they could form the basis of a comprehensive and meaningful dialogue and suggested that the Eighth round of Foreign Secretary level talks may be resumed either in New Delhi or in Islamabad.

During a meeting between Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R. L. Bhatia and the Pak Foreign Minister in Dhaka on July 31, 1994, we reiterated our offer of dialogue and renewed our willingness to receive both the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan at their convenience or discussions. We also had a useful exchange of views on bilateral issues such as expeditious exchange of fishermen in each other's custody, the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Treatment of Diplomatic/Consular Personnel, etc.

Following Prime Minister's reiteration on October 31, 1994 expressing India's willingness to hold bilateral discussions, Government again sent a communication to the Government of Pakistan on November 3, 1994 expressing our willingness to hold talks without any conditions or preconditions with Pakistan in order to resolve all outstanding differences peacefully and bilaterally.

Foreign Secretary attended the Commonwealth Senior Officials Meeting at Islamabad (November 22-24, 1994) and conveyed to his Pak counterpart, on the margins of the meeting, India's willingness to resume the bilateral dialogue and requested him to draw the attention of the Pak Prime Minister to our Prime Minister's statement of October 31 and November 18, 1994 reiterating our readiness for a dialogue.

Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development visited Pakistan to participate in the Commonwealth Education Ministers Conference (November 26-29, 1994). Human Resource Development Minister conveyed to the Pak President India's readiness to normalise relations with Pakistan.

Demand of Indian Professionals by foreign countries

1126. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have demanded the services of Indian scientists, doctors, engineers, technologists etc. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring back the aforesaid intellectuals of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The information with respect to such requests made to the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.